

Some farther CONSIDERATIONS on the bad Consequences that may follow on the present prevailing Custom of sending Children to be educated Abroad: Humbly submitted to the Consideration of affectionate PARENTS, as well as to that of the PUBLICK.

*The Dignity of Folly we attain
By tedious Search and Labour of the Brain,
By Overcast on, Counsel, and deep Thought;
God never made a Coxcomb worth a Great.
We owe that Name to Industry and Arts,
A Fool of Rank may be a Man of Parts.*

ROCHESTER.

IN my former Paper on this Subject, I promised to offer Arguments in relation thereto, more cogent, and consequently more necessary to be considered, than any of those insisted on therein; amongst many I could bring in discharge of my Promise, I have chosen, for the sake of Perspicuity and Brevity, to confine myself to two; one of which regards the young Gentlemen who are in danger of this sort of Unnatural Banishment; the other, the Publick.

In the first place, I think I have just Reasons to affirm, That it is a very great Hardship on a young Man, who has been born a *Briton*, to be bred an Alien, to be sent out of his Country before he well knows what his Country is, and to be condemned to pass the most pleasant Years of his Life out of that Place which Nature hath taught him to think most pleasant; infant Minds are easily wrought upon, and when a young Gentleman hears Foreigners speak harshly of his Country, which sometimes they will do, he cannot but be deeply concerned; because it is not in his Power to answer them, and because he cannot but be prejudiced from this Reflection, which will be ever uppermost, That he was not sent from thence without Reason, and that if Learning and Politeness might have been had at Home, his Relations would certainly have kept him there: By degrees he must acquire, from breathing the Air, complying with the Customs, and eating in the same Manner of the Country where he resides, a Constitution suitable thereto, and, of course, repugnant to his own: This alone must be very troublesome to him, because it will make him a Stranger in his Native Country, and uneasy where he ought to be best pleas'd; for, if he has good Sense, it will vex him to find that he cannot live like his Friends, without endangering his Health: On the contrary, if he is of a vain, idle Disposition, he will plague every Company where he comes with Ragoes and Saucy, confound his honest *Englisch* Taylor, if he makes use of such a one, with his antick Coats, commencing in a Ruif, perhaps, and ending in a Petticoat; and distract his Relations by mortgaging the Estate of his Fathers, to build a ridiculous Villa with Gardens of no use: As to the Concerns of his Family, he will be quite to seek in them, the very Alliances of it will be scarce known to him, and he will be better acquainted with the *Norman Noblesse*, than with the *British House of Peers*. This will make him see Things in an ill Light, and either force him to enter upon a new Course of Education, or put him on preferring the Knowledge he has already attained to any that may be attained here, and to attempt, by an affected Sneer, to cover his real Ignorance in Matters which ought most to affect him. In respect of the busy Scenes of Life; For which will he be fit? Not for the Law; that a

Man who has been bred Abroad will never have any Taste of; for, till we enter into the Bottom of Things, the Manner of pleading in the *French* Courts of Judicature, and indeed in all other Courts where the Civil Law is much in use, is greatly preferable to ours; though nothing can be more certain, than that the Difference between Our Pleading and Their's is built upon sound Reason, that the Proceedings in our Common Law Courts are exactly suited to our Constitution, and that our Courts of Equity are in their Natures preferable to all Foreign Judicatures, in as much as they are cramped by no Rules, bound by no Precedents, but regulated purely by the Dictates of Reason and Justice. Unfit for Law, shall he betake himself to Physick? Let him; but what must be done first? Why, his wisest way is to go to one of our Universities, and forget that he saw another. Here I expect all Lovers of Foreign Education will cry out at once, What, can't a Man be an able Physician, if he is not bred in *England*? Yes, he may; but not an *Englisch* Physician: Nay, I will go farther, I will admit that Travel is necessary to an *Englisch* Physician; but I do insist upon it, that he shall travel a little in *England* first, and shall have learned the first Principles of his Profession, before he travels at all: And this I insist on, because I am convinced that our Universities have bred as great Men in that Faculty, as any in *Europe*; and I am ready to prove this from the Writings of Foreigners themselves. If then a Foreign Education contributes nothing towards making a Man fit for having the Care of our Bodies, much less will it enable him to assume the Care of our Souls; Experience has taught us to beware of such Pastors as have sipp'd their first Draughts of Theology, either from *Rome* or *Geneva*: Queen *Elizabeth* was plagued with both; her immediate Successors suffered sufficiently from the latter; and the short Reign of King *James II.* hath sufficiently warned us against admitting the former. But it may be said a Gentleman may live in Town or Country on his own Estate, without engaging in any of these Professions? It may be so; but how do you know that the first hard Winter shan't fright him into *Italy*? that a Fit of Coughing won't send him to *Montpellier*? or a Fit of the Spleen to *Aix la Chapelle*? A Gentleman at large, a Lover of Pleasure, or, in the Style of King *Charles the Second's* Days, a Man of Mode, may indeed be produced by this Kind of Education, but we have so many *Sir Foplings* of our own Growth, that it is really an unreasonable thing to put Parents to the Expence, or young Gentlemen to the Trouble, of going a Thousand or Fifteen Hundred Miles at Nine Years old, to return Fops at Nineteen. In a word, a greater Injury cannot be done to a Lad of tolerable Understanding, than sending him out of his Country, before he is acquainted with it, and then keeping him out of it till that Time of Life is spent in which he might have been made best acquainted with it.

But, to come to the Second Head, the Publick suffers infinitely more than Individuals can do; it would be an easy Matter to exhaust the Space of many Papers in enumerating the Ills to which the State is liable from this Practice; I will content myself with hinting only at a few. It tears up the Love of our Country by the Roots, for a Man's Country is that which he is educated in; and I appeal to the common Experience of Mankind, if young Gentlemen brought up in *Holland*, *France*, or *Switzerland*, do not, after they have been at Home ten or twelve Years, speak in Raptures of those Places? Which cannot proceed either from their excelling *Great Britain*, or from any other Cause than this, that these People have spent their pleasantest Years

there, and are, consequently, as fond of these Scenes of their youthful Pastimes, as our home-bred Sparks are of *St. James's Park*. If there was no other Mischief, this alone is a desperate one; for it eradicates that Quality in every *Briton* which is of most Consequence to *Britain*; it enfeebles his Virtue, it makes him careless of his Country, it renders him languid in her Service, and leaves him tied to her only by his Interest, the worst and meanest of all Ties; for he will, of consequence, give her up, if his Private Interest can be better taken care of elsewhere. In point of Expence, the Publick suffers deeply, for this Article is already computed at 100,000 l. per Ann. and if the Humour spreads in proportion as all other Humours have spread, every Cheese monger in *Thames-street*, and every Poulterer in *St. James's Market*, will be sending the Hopes of his Family to *Leyden* or *Padua*, to *Paris* or *Lausanne*; we shall in time have Party Seminaries Abroad; one Side will send her Sons to learn Republican Principles at *Basil* or *Geneva*, and the other, by the Rule of Contraries, dispatch theirs to study the Civil Law in *Germany*, or to make a Campaign against the *Turks*. Thus in the End we shall have that Barbarism introduced which we stand so much in fear of, and feel those Ills in Reality, which subsist at present only in Imagination: Our Universities will grow useless for want of Use, and the Education in our Inns of Court be ridiculed, for want of being understood; in short, we shall have our Manners entirely changed, that is, from what they are or have been, and for what God only knows: We shall have our Senates invaded by Strangers, it may be, Enemies to our Constitution; we shall have one pleading for a Council of Ten; another, perhaps, inclined rather to a Council of Ten Thousand: Democracy will be the Darling of one Party, Absolute Monarchy of another; Licentiousness will perhaps be called Liberty; or, which is worse, Liberty may be decry'd for Licentiousness; instead of *Bacon*, *Selden*, or *Fortescue*, we shall be referred, as indeed we have been already, to *Grotius*, *Machiauel*, or *Boulainvilliers*. In a word, we shall have the Confusion of *Babel*, among a People disagreeing alike in Hearts and in Languages. Again; instead of useful Trades and Manufactures, we shall have useless Arts, and destructive Decorations introduced amongst us; we shall have our Rivers sluiced into Canals, our noble Fields laid out into Streets of Green and Gravel; we shall have Palaces built without Lodging-Rooms, and Libraries erected for the Display, not of Books, but of their Breedings. In short, we shall be overrun with all the Curfes of Luxury, till our Pains give us a just Sense of our Folly, and we endeavour to retrieve our ancient Happiness, by returning to our antient Customs, by preferring an easy decent Dress, to foreign fluctuating Modes, Hospitality to Ostentation, honest Industry to a dishonest Magnificence, and a frugal Care of our Fortunes to a wasteful Contempt of our own, and, at the same time, an avaricious Desire of other Peoples Properties. These were the Virtues which formerly distinguish'd *Britons*, and which I hope to see distinguish them again; which, whenever it shall come to pass, I dare prophesy we shall, as in Days of Yore, see Foreigners of Rank sent to be bred up here, and lie under no Temptation to trust those who should be dearest to us, where we would be loth to trust ourselves, and where, on no Account, we would trust our Money, merely because we will not examine Things to the Bottom, but take them on Report from insincere, and insufficient Judges.

R. FREEMAN.

[Price Two-Pence.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Particulars hitherto transmitted of the Treatment General Seckendorf, has met with since his Return from the Army, are contained in the Letters from Vienna, of the 26th of last Month, O. S. as follow.

The Velt-Marshall had not been arrived many Days, before the Aulick Council of War sent him a written Paper, containing certain Articles, to each of which his Imperial Majesty enjoy'd him to answer categorically. The Answer he gave in Obedience to this Order, being not thought sufficient, the Council sent him Word, by the Emperor's Command, *That it was his Imperial Majesty's Will and Pleasure, that he should confine himself a Prisoner to his own House.* The Count de Seckendorf received this Order with very great Respect and Calmness. On Sunday the 23d of October, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, there was a Grand Council of War at the Palace, present his Imperial Majesty, wherein it was judg'd necessary to take more effectual Measures for securing the Person of the Count de Seckendorf. At the Breaking up of this Council, which held 3 Hours, the Major of the Town, attended by a Captain, 12 Soldiers or Fusiliers, 2 Captains, and an Exempt, went to the Count's Hotel, and having secured the Gates, and Avenues of all the Apartments, he signifi'd to the General, *That it was the Emperor's Command, and Sovereign Will and Pleasure, that he should not only continue under Arrest at his own House, but that he should also have a Guard placed upon him in his Chamber, and not be allowed to speak with any Body but in the Presence of his Keeper.* The Count de Seckendorf made Answer, *I hold what I have by his Imperial Majesty's Courtesy, and to him am I oblig'd for every Thing: He has a Right to dispose of my Liberty, my Life, and all that I possess.* The Major of the Town, before he went away, stop'd to the Countess of Seckendorf, and told her, *That she was free to keep the Count her Husband Company, if she desired it; but that the Emperor expected it should be only on Condition, that she should not stir out of the Chamber where he was confined.* The Lady consented to become her Husband's Fellow-Prisoner; but has since changed her Mind, and has got her Liberty granted, whereby she hopes to be better enabled to serve her Husband.

Besides the Officer that is posted as a Guard over the Count in his Chamber, there are in the Anti-Chamber next to that Apartment 3 Soldiers, who stand Centry with Bayonets at the End of their Muskets. His Secretary and his Valet de Chambre are guarded each by a Couple of Soldiers; and there is a strict Injunction left, to admit no Persons whatsoever to the Count, and even not so much as his Relations.

The Commissioners whom the Emperor has appointed to inquire into this General's Conduct, are the Velt-Marshals the Count de Konigsfegg, and the Count de Palfi (the latter of whom was nominated at first for the Command of the Imperial Army in Hungary) the Counts Jorger, Oliver de Wallis, de Welzegg, de Harrach, and de Cordoua.

Tho' the Count had been several Days under Arrest, when the Letters came away, it did not appear that he made the least Murmuring, and only said, *That he has nothing to reproach himself for; and that if the Reasons he has to offer in his Defense, come to his Imperial Majesty's Knowledge, he flatters himself that he will no longer think him guilty.* Mean Time, the well-known Equity of the Emperor, and of the Aulick Council, and the Abilities of the Members who compose that Tribunal, leave no Room to doubt but all due Regard will be had to the Validity of the Arguments which that General has to urge in his Justification.

The last Advices from the Count de Munich, say, that he has received positive Intelligence that the Tartars were preparing to invade the Ukraine again next Winter; but that he has made all the necessary Dispositions to give them

as warm a Reception as they had last Year. Mean time he has fixed his Head-Quarters at Pultowa: The Prince of Hesse-Hombourg has his at Czernichow; Lieutenant General Keith at Lubnecz, and the Major General Biron at Kiow.

Letters from Poland say that the Turks, who are assembled in great Numbers about Bender, have received Orders to march forthwith to Oczakow, and to endeavour to retake it.

According to some particular Advices, General Schmettau, who was thought to be dead, is very ill at Buda; where, 'tis said, he has been arrested by Order of the Imperial Court, and that he is to be brought to Vienna, as soon as his Health will permit. They add too, That Colonel Lentulus has been put under an Arrest; but this News requires Confirmation.

The Velt Marshall de Khevenhuller, on his Arrival at Vienna, from the Army, went next Day to Court, and was most graciously received by the Emperor, who conversed with him about 2 Hours; after which the General made his Appearance in the Council of War, where he gave an Account of the State of the Army, and of several Particulars relating to the Conduct of the Officers under Arrest. That Night, and next Day, he had a Conference with the Velt Marshall de Konigsfegg and some other Ministers; and after having taken Leave of his Imperial Majesty, he returned to the Army.

It appears by a Letter from Hamburg, that the Russians propose to have no less than 275,000 Men on Foot next Year, and a numerous Squadron upon the Black Sea.

According to a private Letter from a good Hand at Vienna, the chief Subject of Political Conversation, is the good Understanding said to be perfectly restored between the Families of Austria and Bavaria, by the Mediation of France. They tell us, that by Virtue of the Accommodation, the Elector of Bavaria is to furnish the Emperor with 10,000 Men, who are to be maintain'd by the States of Austria out of the Contributions which they annually pay to the Emperor. 'Tis added, that the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne, and the Elector Palatine, have also promised to give their Votes at the Diet of the Empire, for the Extraordinary Subsidy which his Imperial Majesty demands, on Account of the War against the Turks. 'Tis said too, that in Consideration of these Services done by the Bavarian Family to the Austrian, the Emperor consents to the Marriage of the Electoral Princess of Bavaria, to the King of the Two Sicilies, which he would never yet agree to. If this be all true, as they say it is, 'twill certainly be a vast Help to the Imperial Court, in case they are oblig'd to continue the War against the Turks, as in all Appearance they will: But the Principal Thing will be still wanting, that is to say, Money, which where to get they know not; the Sources from which they used to have a plentiful Supply in Cases of Emergence, being, at a very improper Juncture, stop'd up.

The last Letters from the Imperial Army say, That the Velt Marshall Count Philippi is very advantageously posted with his Army, in a Camp nearer to Sabatch, where he has made a Line of Circumvallation round it, which he has fortify'd with several Pieces of Cannon. The Infidels, who continue to rendezvous in Bosnia and Servia, are said to amount to 70,000 Men. 'Tis confirm'd, that the Turks have invaded Ustizza; but the Report of its having surrendered is groundless.

The Substance of the Grand Seignior's Answer to the Propositions of Peace, made by the Imperial and Russian Plenipotentiaries, before the breaking up of the Congress at Nimirov, was as follows:

That his Highness being the Party injured in the present War, it did not become him to make Peace, without having the Satisfaction he had demanded, and from which his Dignity would not permit him to desist: That all the Proposals made by the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg being directly contrary to it, he rejected them entirely: That he ordered

his Plenipotentiaries to break off all Negotiations of Peace from the Day they received this Answer, and to set out immediately without either listening to, or receiving any ulterior Proposals, &c.

The Dragoman who brought this Answer had also a Letter from the new Grand Vizier the Great General of the Crown Army, and a Courier was dispatched to carry it to Stanislavow. In that Letter the Grand Vizier acquaints the Palatine of Kiow with the Order which the Grand Seignior had sent to his Plenipotentiaries at Nimirov, for breaking off the Conferences. He adds to the General, That his Highness was sensible of all the Regrets which he (the Palatine) took care should be shewn to them; that he would not forget a Behaviour worthy of so great a General, and that his Highness looked upon it as a Proof of the Friendship which the King and the Republick of Poland were willing to maintain with him; that on his Side he would return it on all Occasions, and that whatever might be the Consequences of the present War, he would always live in Peace and Union with the Republick, without ever confounding her with the Powers that began it, &c.

The following Epitaph has been composed by the late Duke of Modena, by Seignior Mantori, his Librarian.

Quis heic claudatur, si quavis, Lector, accipias
RAYNALDUS I. Mutinae, Regii, Mirandolae
Dux, Marchio Estensis, Rhodigiique Comes, natus
est VII Kal. Maji, Anno Chr. MDCLV. Anno
vero suum obiit VII Kal. Novembrii, Anno
MDCCXXXVII. Antea S. R. E. Cardinalis, inde
Dux creatus, singulari pietate, ac Religione
amore ita excellit, ut in eo totum Christiani Principis
exemplum unusquisque semper animadverteret.
Tum Solatus, tum Conjugatus, rigidus continens
custos, temperantiae in victu sollicitus sectator, nullum
unquam illecebris se dimoveri ab honestatis tramite
passus est. Cum inclita Brunsvicensium ducum
nunc in Magna Britannia Regnantium, interitum
per plura saecula sanguinis nexum, Affinitates cum
Augustissima Austriaca Gente, & cum potentissima
Francorum Regum Prosapia, renovavit.
Bellicas procellas, quibus non semel agitata esset
invisio animo tulit, felici exitu superavit. Erat illi
eximia ingenii, atque judicii perspicacia, in politici
rebus rara industria, atque sedulitas. Nullas ad
eum accedebat, qui eloquentiam non miraretur, prudentiam,
comitatem, & affabilitatem encomiis non
prosequeretur. Pueris ac Puellis paupertate pressis
nobile domicilium Mutinae constituit, atque dedit.
Ut in eadem ubi Sacra Tempia restauravit, Pietas augetur;
ut inter Populos Pax, & Justitia regnaret, epavam perpetuo dedit. Ducatus Mirandolae,
Marchionatus Concordiae, Comitatus Novellariae in Italia, aliosque in Hungaria ditissimos
avutum Principatum auxit. Sed bene mors omnia
solvit! Leboribus denique, & aetate confectus,
Ducatus, suarumque civitatum Haecdem reliquit
FRANCISCUM MARIAM Filium, nunc in
Servia, & Bosnia contra Turcas illustris bellis
fortitudinis signa praedentem, sepulcro laico, quod de
Avia Piaissima Isabella Principissa de Sabaudia inchoatum, sibi Posterisque suis ipse perfecit, quod
Clericos Regulares Corpus commendavit.

Which may be render'd;

If you would be satisfy'd, Reader, who lies here, Know, That 'tis Rainaud I. Duke of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola, Marquis of Este, and Count of Rhedige; who was born the 24th of April, 1655: and dy'd the 26th of October, 1737. He was first a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, and then created a Duke. He was so eminent for his Singular Piety and Love of Religion, that he was always considered every where as a lively Pattern of a Christian Prince. He kept so strict a Watch upon his Thoughts, and was so cautious of Intemperance in his Diet, as well in his Single, as in his Marry'd State, that he never suffered himself to be drawn aside by any Allurements, from the Path of Virtue. He renewed the Affinity of his Family, which had been interrupted for many Years, to the illustrious House of the Dukes of Brunswick now upon the Throne of Great Britain, as well as other Alliances by Blood with the most

August House of Austria, and with the most Potent Lineage of the Kings of France. He suffered with invincible Courage, and happily surmounted the Storms of War, by which he had been shaken more than once. He was endowed with quick Parts, and a penetrating Judgment, and his Diligence and Dispatch in State-Affairs, were hardly to be paralleled. Not a Soul had Access to him, but admir'd his Eloquence, and extoll'd his Wisdom, Courtesy, and Affability. He founded and endowed a noble Mansion at Modena, for poor Children of both Sexes; and he always took Care that the Churches in that City were repaired; that Piety might increase, and Peace and Righteousness bear Sway among his Subjects. He augmented the Principality of his Ancestors with the Duchy of Mirandola, the Marquisate of Concordia, the County of Novarella in Italy, and other Domains in Hungary. But, alas! Death puts a Period to all Things! At length being worn out with Fatigues and Old Age, leaving for the Heir of his Duchy, and his Virtues, FRANCIS-MARY, his Son; who is now giving illustrious Proofs, in Servia and Bosnia, of his Valour, in the War against the Turks: He gave Order that his Corpse should be deposited with the Regular Clergy in this Tomb, which was begun by Isabel, Princess of Savoy, his most pious Grandmother, and which he afterwards finished for himself and his Posterity.

A Letter of the 1st of October O. S. from Leghorn takes notice, that the Jews there did not consent to advance the Sum lately borrow'd of them for his Imperial Majesty, till the Count de Wachtendonck had threaten'd them that otherwise the Privileges granted them when they came to settle a Trade there, should be revoked; and that tho' these Menaces have in the present Case had their Effect, 'tis apprehended that in time some Body will have cause to retract them; the Magistrates and Merchants of Leghorn having so far espoused the Jews, as to present a Memorial to the Prince de Craon, wherein they represent, that a Proceeding of this Nature was intirely contrary to the Liberties of a Free Port, and that there needed nothing but a few more such Attempts intirely to ruin the Trade of Leghorn, and consequently to defeat the Great Duke of his chief Revenue. These Remonstrances being sent to Florence, were examin'd soon after in an extraordinary Council of State; at the breaking up of which a Courier was dispatch'd with the Result of it to the Grand Duke.

The last Letters from Paris, which are of the 7th Instant, O. S. say, That M. Seguin, Advocate in the Parliament of Breiagne, has publish'd a Pamphlet at Rennes, in 44 Pages in 4to, intituled, *The True Secret of the Longitude discovered*: In which he declares, that he has found out a new and the only Method for discovering the Longitude, both at Sea and Land, to the greatest Nicety; without having Recourse to Eclipses, Pendulums, and Regulators. But he reserves it to himself, to discover the Secret hereafter, when a Provisional Reward is settled, which he fixes at 60,000 Livres; or otherwise he shall doom a Discovery of such vast Importance, to Eternal Silence.

Extract of a private Letter from Holland.

IN the last Assembly of the States of Holland, several Petitions and Memorials from diverse Places in that Province were read, wherein it was represented, that the Sea Worms continue to do great Damage to the Diques of this Province, and particularly to those of North Holland, the Funds intended to remedy this Evil not being sufficient to purchase so large a Quantity of Stones as will be necessary to complete the Foundation of the Effacades, wherefore their Noble and Grand Mightinesses are therein pray'd to augment the Sums already appropriated for that Purpose. As the States of Holland took no Resolution upon this Affair whilst that Assembly continued, it will be brought upon the Tapis in the present Assembly. Their Noble and Grand Mightinesses will also more fully deliberate upon

the Contents of a Memorial presented to the States General by Mr. Walpole, a Copy of which their High Mightinesses have caused to be remitted to the States of the Province of Holland. Mr. Walpole therein represents, that the fresh Depredations committed by the Spanish Privateers in the West-Indies, augment the common Danger of the English and Dutch Trade; and his Britannick Majesty having resolv'd to send a Squadron of Ships into the Seas of that Country, is of Opinion, that in order to draw from thence the wish'd-for Success, it would be proper that some Men of War should be join'd to those already sent by the States General into America. Several Members of the Government have been with Mr. Walpole on this Occasion, and have told him, that before being inform'd of the Resolution taken by his Britannick Majesty, it had been resolv'd by their High Mightinesses to send three Men of War to Curacao, to join two others which are actually there already. Mr. Walpole answer'd, that his Britannick Majesty was inform'd of this Armament, but as these Ships were of the smallest Size, it seem'd rather necessary to send some of such a Size as would be apt to intimidate the Spaniards. This Affair will be likewise treated of in the present Assembly of the States of Holland.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday, when our Paper went to Press, her Majesty, after a most severe and dangerous Illness, gave Hopes of Recovery; which it is the Prayer of all good Subjects may increase every Hour, and so valuable a Health be entirely restored.

The Shoreham Man of War, Capt. John Towry, and the Alderney Ketch of War, Capt. Temple West, arrived at Lisbon the 20th of October O. S. the first in 18 Days, and the last in 17 Days, both from Newfoundland.

The Ship of William Weston, bound from Torveer, for Gottenburg, was lost between the 19th and 20th of November Instant N. S. on a Place called Capitorn, between the Helder and the Texel, where she sits dry, and the People there walk round her.

The Mary and Betty, Captain Partis, from Barbadoes, is arrived at Cowes, laden with Cocoa for the South-sea Company. Sixty per Cent. has been given upon this Ship, she having been given over for lost. She sailed from Barbadoes the 15th of July, but meeting with bad Weather at Sea, sprung a Leak, and was obliged to put into Bermudas to have it stop'd. Capt. Partis, on the 9th of October last, took up at Sea the Crew and Passengers of a Ship which was sinking, bound from Newfoundland to Timgmouth near Exon.

On Sunday Monday about One o'Clock, Mr. Barham, a Gentleman of a considerable Estate near Canterbury, and a great Dealer in Hops, hung himself out of a Window at the Spread-Eagle at Battle-Bridge, Southwark, and by the Fall fractured his Skull so that he died on the Spot. He had been drinking a cheerful Bottle with a Friend, and by some Expressions in Company, was judg'd to be a little delirious; but coming to himself again, he went to Bed in good Order; from whence he rose, after having lain about an Hour, put on his Coat and Waistcoat only, and hung himself from his Chamber into the Street.

A few Days ago, as a Corpse was carrying cross a Bridge erected over the Canal that runs up to Hickman's Folly near Rotherhithe, the Bridge on a sudden fell in with the whole Company, Pall-Bearers, Mourners and Mob; but the Tide being luckily above half spent, the Water was not quite four Feet high, so that no body was drowned.

On Sunday Evening about 7 o'Clock, two Servants living in the Neighbourhood of Finchley, and both mounted on one Horse, going over the Common to Whetstone, on an Errand for their Masters, were stopped crossing the Causeway leading from the High Road to North End, by a single Highwayman, who presented a Pistol at them, and demanded their Money, and took 20s. from them; but the Servants pleading that it was their Master's Money, and that one of

them was sent to buy Yessit, and the other some Lemons, he returned them a small Matter, sufficient to purchase the same, and then rode off, saying, Good Beer and Punch should never be spoil'd.

Last Saturday Morning, about 10 o'Clock, as William Plumbtree, Esq; and Mr. Murrey, of Ingateston in Essex, were going in a Coach and Four to Endfield, they were attack'd near Newhall in Essex, by two Highwaymen, who robbed them of a Gold Watch, an Agate Snuff Box set in Gold, and about 14l. in Money, and afterwards made off towards Endfield. They were both well dress'd and mounted; one of them had a great Scar on his Right Cheek.

On Monday last began to be drawn at Stationer's Hall the Bridge Lottery, when the following Prizes were drawn, viz. Numb. 7774 was the First Drawn, which was thereby entitled to 500 l. N. 40085, 45143, 22865, 100 l. each 13720, 30281; 50 l. each.

Tuesday N^o. 40553 and 49655 were each drawn a Prize of 2000 l. and 47113, 2549, and 29502, each 100 l. and 26686, 20815, 18987 and 42109, each 50 l.

On Wednesday Number 66556, 2000 l. 21895, 1000 l. 48634, 500 l. 2177, 11317, 59245, 66501, 100 l. 42972, 67109, 50 l. each.

Thursday 63541, 9501, were drawn Prizes of 500 l. each; likewise 30235, 65694, 100 l. each; and 23734, 63291, 53014, 7941, 40583, 50 l. each.

Thursday Night 782 Prizes had been drawn.

The Numbers in Mr. JERNEGAN'S SALE, entitled to Claims, as specified in his Catalogue, are as follow, viz.

M O N D A Y.

Order as drawn.	Numbers claiming.	Order as drawn.	Numbers claiming.
1	23282	700	40557
175	40111	875	49613
350	130	1050	18996
525	27875		

T U E S D A Y.

1225	33173	2100	60034
1400	15515	2275	35633
1575	13307	2450	48945
1750	10732	2625	58771
1925	40045	2800	51566

W E D N E S D A Y.

2975	49003	4025	11776
3150	3873	4200	14486
3325	19007	4375	35187
3500	35090	4550	55737
3675	59007	4725	17345
3850	28867		

T H U R S D A Y.

4900	4488	5950	63275
5075	29434	6125	44997
5250	41516	6300	24629
5425	43312	6475	22893
5600	106	6650	20825
5775	21302	6825	53105

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,

A French Gentleman who has been lately to see Bath, Bristol, and the Places adjacent, came to me the other Day, deeply concerned at the Mischief lately done thereabouts by mad Dogs; and for the Service of the Publick, gave me the following RECIPE to be sent to you: He says it is an infallible Remedy against the Bite of those Creatures, and that he has seen it tried above twenty times in France, even on Persons that have been condemned to be smothered between Feather Beds, and never knew it to fail of Success.

I am, SIR, your's, &c.

The RECEIPT.

Take the Shells of Male Oysters, and calcine the white or inner Part of them; when thoroughly calcined, which may be done either in an Oven or Crucible, beat them to a fine Powder in a Mortar: That Powder must also be

lifted

filtered through a fine Sieve: When all this is done, put six Gros * of the Powder into a Pint of right near White Wine, and let the Patient drink it off, without taking any other Thing, of any kind whatever, until at least three Hours afterwards; and by all Means not to touch Butter, or any thing that is oily, during the Time of Cure. The next Day he must take four Gros of the same Powder in the aforesaid Quantity of Wine, and the third Day two Gros, still fasting three Hours afterwards, and then the Cure is completed.

* Eight Gros make a French Ounce, which our Apothecaries know how to adjust to their own.

IRELAND.

EXTRACT from the VOTES of the House of Commons in IRELAND.

Nov. 3. Die Novembris, 1737.

Mr. Bourke, from the Committee appointed to inspect the publick Accounts of the Nation, acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move the House, That all Persons, who shall be examined before the said Committee, in relation to any Articles contained in the publick Accounts, be examined in the most solemn Manner:

And the Question being put, That all Persons, who shall be examined before the Committee of Accounts, in relation to any Articles contained in the publick Accounts, be examined in the most solemn Manner: It passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill, For continuing and amending several Laws heretofore made, relating to his Majesty's Revenue, and the more effectual preventing the Running of Goods.

Dublin, Nov. 5. Since the late Accounts from Montserrat, the Price of Sugars is vastly risen in this Town.

This Week the following Members of Parliament took their Seats in the House of Commons, viz.

Alderman Pearson for the City of Dublin.
Nehemiah Donellan, Esq; for the County of Tipperary.

William Taylor, Esq; for the Borough of Askeaton.

Thomas Evans, Esq; for the Borough of Castle-Martyr; and,

The Right Hon. Edward Walpole, Esq; for the Borough of Ballyshany.

'Tis said that Application will be made to the Parliament, for the Encouragement of our Paper Manufacture, which is come to great Perfection.

The Account we lately had from the County of Donegal, of Whales frequenting the Western Coasts, is confirmed; the Gentleman who made that Discovery, having actually apply'd to Parliament for Encouragement to carry on the Fishery; and sure, if he proves his Allegations, he justly deserves, not only the highest Regard and Encouragement, but our hearty Thanks for what will be of such great Advantage to us.

Whereas the Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant Schools in this Kingdom, have received the Sum of 100 l. Sterling English, from the Hands of Mr. Charles du Bois of the City of London, being the Benefaction of a Person unknown. The Society do therefore make this Publick Acknowledgement of their Receipt of the same, and return Thanks to the worthy Donor.

On Tuesday Night last died in the Four Court-Marshalsea, Captain David Payne, after six Years Confinement. It was this Gentleman who brought to Perfection the Manufacture of Gunpowder in this Kingdom, which is now the best in Europe; and he had discovered, and was to propose to the Parliament, a Method of making Saltpetre, as good as any imported, at small Expence, which, if he had lived to put in practice, would have saved great Sums of Money to these Nations; but some of his Creditors, although he offered to give up all his Effects,

which were almost sufficient to pay all their Demands, refused to comply therewith, and chose to satiate themselves with this poor Gentleman's Confinement, which is now ended with his Life, to the great Loss of the Publick.

Last Tuesday died at his Lodgings on the Inn's Quay, James Brennan, M. D.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

The Lord Onslow is appointed Custos Rotulorum for Surrey, in the room of the late Earl of Berkeley.

The Earl of Warwick and Holland is made Constable of the Tower of London, in the room of the late Earl of Leicester.

The Hon. Charles Fane, Esq; is appointed to succeed the Earl of Essex, as Ambassador to the Court of Turin.

The Hon. Mr. Trevor is appointed his Majesty's Minister at the Court of Vienna.

PREFERMENTS MILITARY.

Captain Forbes is made a Captain in the Royal Regiment of Foot commanded by Colonel St. Clare.

Lieutenant William Cole is made a Captain in Brigadier General Anstruther's Regiment of Foot.

PREFERMENTS ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Mr. Hawkins is appointed Rector of St Mary Hill, on the Resignation of the Rev. Dr. Snape.

The Rev. Mr. John Upton is presented to the Living of Woodnesborough, near Sandwich.

The Rev. Mr. John Billingley is presented to the Living of Newington, near Oxford.

The Rev. Mr. John Smith is presented to the Vicarage of Sutterton, Lincolnshire.

MARRIAGE.

Lord Cornbury to the Hon. Miss Lee, Daughter to the Earl of Litchfield.

DEATHS.

Nov. 5. At Oxford, the Rev. Mr. Hodges, of Oriel College, Rector of Shipton-Mallet, in Gloucestershire.

Nov. 7. The Rev. Mr. Aldridge, of Henley upon Thames. Also, the Rev. Mr. Edward de Auvergne, Rector of Great Hallingbury in Essex.

Nov. 9. At his House in King street, near Golden-square, the Rev. Mr. Wickett, Rector of Poskham, Wilts.

Nov. 10. At Fulham, Dr. Dwight, a Physician. Also, at his House in New-Windtor, Thomas Penton, Esq;

Nov. 11. Mr. Willdey, Master of the Great Toyshop near St. Paul's Church. Also, at his House in Cheapside, Mr. Needham, Linen-draper to his Majesty. Also, Mr. Foster, an eminent Linen-draper in Newgate-street. Also, at his Seat near Ringwood, in Hants, John Kennet Herbert, Esq; Also, at her Seat at High Etcall, in Shropshire, the Right Hon. the Countess of Bradford, Relict of Richard Earl of Bradford, who died June 17. 1733; and Mother of the present Earl.

Nov. 12. At his House in Red-Lyon-street, Mr. Graves, a noted Builder.

Nov. 13. The Rev. Mr. Frampton, Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

Nov. 14. At her House in Great Marlborough-street, the Relict of the Lord William Poulett. Also, at Greenwich, Capt. William Watton, formerly in the Service of the South-Sea Company.

A few Days ago died, At his Seat in Dorsetshire, Colonel Richard Broadbent, one of the Principal Registers of the Prerogative Court, Canterbury, Son-in-Law of the late Archbishop. Also, some time since died, in the West-Indies, the Hon. George Townshend, Esq; Lieutenant of a Man of War there.

BANKRUPT.

Joseph Crofter the Elder, of Water-Lane, London, Victualler and Chapman.

Edward Davies, late of Abinbury in the County of Flint, Iron-masser.

David Brown, of London, Merchant.

William Newland and William Clark, of Dorford, in the County of Kent, Malt Distillers and Partners.

Joseph Gr ening, of Bourton on the Hill, in the County of Gloucester, Chapman.

Abraham Lindberg, of Goodman's Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant.

PRICES of STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock, 142. India 177 1 half. South-Sea 107 1 4th. Old Annuity 110 3 4 ths, to 111. New Ditto, 110 5 Stths, 7 Stths. Three per Cent. Annuity 106, 3 4ths. Emperor's Loan 7 per Cent. 112 1 4th. Ditto 5 per Cent. 110 1 4th, to 1 1 half. Royal Assurance 110 1 4th. London-Assurance 14 3 4ths, to 7 Stths. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 18 s. to 7 l. Prem. South Sea Bonds 4 l. Premium. New Bank Circulation 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Lottery Tickets 10 l. 8 s. Stampd Ditto 4 l. 8 s. 6 d.

This Day is Published,

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